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face, showed the perfect insect to have already come out of them. A gray pupa I was holding in my hand suddenly burst its envelope, and in half a minute on its legs stood a fly, thus identifying the perfect insect. * * I found the fly, now identified, sucking the nectar of flowers, especially of the pink scabious and thistle, plants common in the Troad. (Later on I counted as many as sixteen flies on a thistle-head.) The number of flies rapidly increased daily until the 13th when the ground appeared pitted all over with small holes from whence the parasite had issued. A few pupæ were then still to be found—a larva the rare exception. The pupal state thus seems to be of short duration. It was very interesting to watch the flies appearing above ground; first the head was pushed out; then with repeated efforts the body followed; the whole operation was over in two or three minutes; the wings were expanded, but the colors did not brighten until sometime after. Occasionally a pupa could not cast off its envelope, and came wriggling out of the ground, when it was immediately captured by ants. Unfortunate flies that could not detach the covering membrane, adhering to the abdomen, also fell a prey, as indeed many of the flies that could not get on their legs in time. The fly for the first time (13th June) were seen to pair, but this rarely."

ANTHROPOLOGY.[1]

ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.— It will be recollected by those who attended the Buffalo meeting of the Association, that by special favor the anthropologists were allowed to hold a subsection by themselves. We were there made a permanent subsection, and at Cincinnati a permanent section. It is with some pride that we refer to these things, because we have not moved always in flowery fields. Opposition from without, no doubt has been experienced, but our chief difficulty is from within. Of these, let us kindly and frankly speak. We are in the freshman class of our science, but we are in danger always of putting on the airs of seniors. The remedy is plain; it is not to leave the college and remain an ignoramus, but to be humble and not put on the airs of a senior until such time as the faculty bestow that honor upon us. In plain words, gatherers of relics, skeletons, crania, ethnological material of every kind, and the data of other branches of anthropology are most necessary in their sphere, every student of this department of knowledge must begin with this and never wholly abandon it, yet they are not necessarily scientists, their work can hardly be called science. Therefore, we shall be of all people the most unwise, if we allow ourselves to rest content with the rudiments of knowledge, and subject ourselves to the ridicule of truly scientific people. The papers read at the association were generally of a very high order,

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as most of our readers would judge by seeing the names of the authors. The full list is given below:

1. A scheme of Anthropology. Otis T. Mason.
2. The cross and the crucifix. Charles Whittlesey.
3. Notice of a collection of Sioux weapons and articles of dress. G. H. Perkins.
4. Recent archæological discoveries in Vermont. G. H. Perkins.
5. Stone implements from Bomoseen and Castleton valleys. J. McNab Currier.
6. A stone grave in Illinois. Charles Rau.
7. Chief deities in American religions. Albert S. Gatschet.
8. Beliefs and superstitions of the Iroquois Indians. Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith.
9. Home life among some of the Indian tribes. Miss Alice C. Fletcher.
10. A find of ceremonial weapons in Florida. A. E. Douglas.
11. Religious ceremonials of some of the Dakotan family of Indians. Miss Alice C. Fletcher.
12. On some hitherto unnoted affinities between ancient customs in America and on the other continents. I. W. Phené.
13. Indian migrations as evidenced by language. Horatio Hale.
14. The contents of eighty-four stone graves at Brentwood, Tenn. F. W. Putnam.
15. Discovery of the remains of a log building belonging to the stone-grave period in Tennessee. F. W. Putnam.
16. Account of mounds explored in Ohio and Tennessee. F. W. Putnam.
17. On the comparative phonology of four Sioux languages. J. Owen Dorsey.
18. The kinship system and marriage laws of the Dhegiha (Omahas, Poncas, &c.). J. Owen Dorsey.
19. Atlas and the Atlantes; 1. The Atlantes. 2. The Guanches. R. G. Haliburton.
20. Who made the native copper implements? P. R. Hoy.
21. Who built the mounds? P. R. Hoy.
22. On copper implements and ornaments from North America. F. W. Putnam.
23. A "find" of chipped stone implements on the Pacific coast, and exhibition of the specimens. H. N. Rust.
24. Remarks upon the Davenport tablet. H. N. Rust.
25. Monumental and art remains in the lake regions of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Wills DeHass.
26. Influence of climate of Canada on Europeans. Wm. H. Hingston.
27. A few deductions from dictionary of the Tuscarora language. Mrs. E. A. Smith.
28. Mountain antiquities. Wills DeHass.
29. The bleaching of the Aryans. Mrs. Virginia K. Bowers.
30. Geological testimony to the antiquity of man in America. Wills DeHass.
31. Archæological exploration; progress of discovery. Wills DeHass.

A brief statement of the contents of the papers may be of use in directing those who desire to be better informed from the authors themselves.

Mr. Mason, in order to impress upon the members of the section the necessity of ascertaining accurately where each paper as well as its author stood with reference to the science as a whole, presented a scheme divided into four columns, based on the Greek words *genea*, *graphe*, *logos* and *nomos*. For the whole science, we would have anthropogeny, anthropography, anthropology and anthroponomy. And for any department of the subject a similar scheme of four would arise.

Mr. Whittlesey strenuously maintained that we have not sufficient evidence to predicate that the occurrence of the cross so frequently in American antiquities has anything to do with religion, much less with European influences of any kind.

Messrs. Perkins and Currier each described collections of great value which they had in their possession.

Dr. Rau described the opening of a stone grave in Illinois, containing the remains of a Kaskaskia Indian, thereby casting a doubt upon the opinion that the stone graves contain the remains of a race long since extinct and wholly different from our modern Indians.

Mr. Gatschet, from a long study of the religions of our aborigines, was able to classify their myths, and gave to the section the Klamath story of Old Bear and Little Weasel. The author is sure that he has discovered a substratum of nature worship under all our American religions.

Mrs. Smith has continued her researches among the Tuscaroras and other Iroquois tribes, and among other things carefully noted the manner in which the pagans took on christianity, in many cases blending the pagan rites with those of the church.

Miss Fletcher has lived in the wigwams of the Omahas, Ogalallas and Brulés, and has familiarized herself with that part of their domestic life not exhibited to the eyes of men. Her description of the sun-dance was exceptionally interesting.

Mr. Douglass exhibited a collection of beautifully polished stone implements from Florida.

Mr. Phené was one of the foreign guests, and gave an illustrated lecture upon similarities of monumental remains throughout the world.

Mr. Hale, the ethnographer of the Wilkes' expedition, from a long study of the transformations of words from tribe to tribe in our various Indian stocks, was able to make some valuable deductions respecting the former movements of our aborigines.

Mr. Putnam, in his four papers, described his own personal researches in the capacity of curator of the Peabody Museum. His large experience and good sense caused his communications to be listened to with a great deal of interest.

Mr. Dorsey, in our view, made the most valuable additions to our knowledge. Each of his papers is a monument to his great pains and personal research. In the former he has discovered a sort of Grimm's law running throughout the entire Sioux stock. In the latter he has traced with greater elaboration than Mr. Morgan, the rules of consanguinity and affinity in two of them.

Mr. Haliburton entertained the section with the recital of his experiences in the country of the Shuluhs or Shelhahs, south of the Morocco and in the Canary islands. The persistence with which old Greek and Semitic myths have continued in this region is truly marvelous.

Dr. Hoy gave the section the benefit of his experience in copper implements. On this subject there is no doubt that he is right. On the second paper the author has bestowed a great deal of labor, whether he is right or not.

Mr. Rust has lived many years among the Indians, and was able to explain some things by his experiences. The implements exhibited were very similar to those from Honduras figured in "Flint Chips."

Mr. Hingston is a surgeon of Montreal, and has been a keen observer of fecundity, longevity and vitality among Canadians, mixed up of English, Scotch, Irish and French, with a considerable sprinkling of Indians, but no German or other Europeans than those above mentioned.

Dr. DeHass, in his papers, gave the benefit of his own personal experience in exploration, and in one of them brought together all the various instances in which the antiquity of man has been alleged on our continent. We have seen these stories frequently before in different places, but Dr. DeHass has certainly done a great service in making them stand up in a line together.

The next meeting will be in Minneapolis, where more strenuous efforts must be put forth to make our section the best of all.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

THEORIES OF THE ORIGIN OF THE LOESS.—Baron Richthofen (Geol. Mag. July, 1882) writes upon the origin of the Loess, in answer to H. H. Howorth. He states that, petrographically, stratigraphically and zoologically the Loess differs from all other formations; that in its nearly perfect homogeneousness it contrasts strongly with sedimentary strata deposited in shallow water; that between ridges of considerable height it fills up the hollows, presenting a concave surface; that its composition is everywhere hydrated silicate of lime, with some quartz and mica; that there is no stratification; that the tubes, incrusted by carbonate of lime, may be seen taken up by rootlets where vegetation occurs; that the shells are almost all land shells; that the mammalian remains are those of animals living on the steppes; and that whenever the Loess fills a basin between two hills, the slopes are covered by angular fragments of the adjoining rock. Water action will not explain these facts. Wind action will. Repeated depositions and repeated growths of grass explain the capillary structure. Dust storms in the present age deposit a measurable thickness of yellow dust wherever there is vegetation, and in districts where grass is the chief growth, successive deposits may reach hundreds and thousands of feet.

The steppe basins of Mongolia have a structure similar to that of the Loess, and all that is needed to give those basins the characteristic Loess scenery is water and an outward drainage.

Baron Richthofen's paper is followed by a continuation of Mr.